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THE
HISTORY

OF

Ingratitude :

OR,

A Second Part of *Antient Pre-*
cedents for Modern Facts.

IN ANSWER to

A Letter from a Noble Lord.

*Quid obest igitur, quin Publica sit existimenda,
Dementia, summo consensu maximas virtutes
quasi gravissima delicta punire, beneficiaque
injuriis rependere.*

Valerius Max. Exempl. Memorabilum,
Lib. 5.

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A
L E T T E R
T O

Mr. B————

S I R,

I Can't but return you my hearty Thanks for the Pains you took in your last to satisfy my Curiosity. You were so very copious in your Precedents, that it may be thought unreasonable to desire more ; but yet I can't help requesting it, out of a True Love to my Country.

You have given so many Examples of base Ingratitude and Folly in this Island, as almost makes me ashamed of my Nation ; and therefore to comfort me, I desire you would now satisfy me, that other Country's

A 2 have

have been as void of Wisdom and Gratitude as Britain. If you can find any Parallel Cases to the turning out the D. of M. and pursuing him with that unaccountable Malice in Return for his Eminent Services, in the Polite States of Greece or Rome, it would be no small pleasure to me ; who till then shall conclude my own Countrymen the Basest of any People under Heaven, as our General's Services are greater than any in History. I shall only add, that I am,

Your Obliged Friend,

and Humble Servant.

The Answer to the Letter.

My Lord,

IN compliance with your Commands, I have collected all the Remarkable Instances of Ingratitude that occur in the *Greek and Roman History* ; and where it was attended with any particular Consequences, I have added them : But must intreat you that you would not understand any general Reflections on Ingratitude, as aiming at any particular Persons now in Power.

As *Greece* was much the antienter Nation, so I have placed those Examples which occur'd out of their History before any in the *Roman Annals*.

The first that I meet with is *Miltiades* : He was the *Athenian* General at a Time when the Libertys of all *Greece* were in the utmost Danger from the formidable Power of their ambitious Neighbour the King of *Persia*. That Monarch made his
first

first appearance in *Greece* with an Army of Five Hundred Thousand Men, a Body that almost covered all their Country, and gave them just cause to fear no less than the severest and most ignominious Slavery. In this deplorable Condition were the Affairs of *Greece* when *Miltiades* accepted of the sole Command of their Army ; and with Twelve Thousand Men routed this vast Force of *Persians* so totally, as to leave scarce Twenty Thousand to carry the News of their Defeat ; and to force their King to fly in a Fisher-boat to save his Life. This was a Merit in one Man, that one would imagine could scarce ever be forgot : And yet in a few Months after, that Great Man was fined by the State of *Athens* ; and not being able to pay the Sum, was sent, with his Wounds receiv'd in the Service of his Country fresh, to languish away the rest of his Days in a Prison, where he soon died. This was the Reward that he receiv'd

Herodot. lib. 6. for having saved *Athens*
Thucyd. lib. 1. and all *Greece* from Bondage.

Plutarch Life
of *Cimon*.

His Son, the Brave *Cimon*, met not with much better Usage from the same State. For when *Athens* and *Lacedemon* were

were at War, he had twice saved his Country from Ruin, and often routed the Force of *Sparta* in *Persia*, which never was a Match for the *Athenians* whilst he commanded their Forces. But all these Services could not persuade his Countrymen to use him as he deserved, nor hinder them from banishing him Ten Years from that Country who owed so much to him.

Themistocles, after having cleared the *Græcian* Seas from those Pirates who were their constant Plague, and after having overcome *Xerxes* in a very notable Fight at Sea, met with the same Fate, and fell a Sacrifice to his Ungrateful Countrymens Envy, by whom he was banish'd *Athens*.

That just Treasurer *Aristides*, the Inventor of the Ostracism, *Cornelius* after having, by his Frugality *Nepos*. and Industry, as well as Integrity, done his Country the greatest Services, was banish'd, as well as the other Two. Yet 'twas very remarkable that he had grown Poor in his Post, though the whole Wealth of *Athens* had pass'd through his Hands.

I need not mention the Brave *Ibidem*. *Pausanias*, who after all his Victorys over the Enemy of *Lacedemon*, was suspected of designing to prolong the War

War to his own Profit ; though there was no sign of any such Intention, unless it were his often beating the Foes of his Country. However, he was immured in a Temple, and starved to Death by those who envy'd his Vertues.

I can't omit the remarkable *Val. Max.* Instance of *Theseus*, who after he had rescued his Country from that cruel Tribute of giving a Maid every Year as a Sacrifice to a Brutal Neighbour ; and after having, by many other noble Achievements, made not only himself but his Country Immortal ; was so slighted by them, as to be shut out from their City ; and at last, as he was viewing from a high Rock the Country round about, was thrown down on a sudden by one whom he had raised from Nothing, and there ended his unhappy Life.

Alcibiades is another *Plutarch* Life great Instance of that State's of *Alcibiades*. Ingratitude: For, after he had overcome the *Lacedemonians* at *Mantineia* and in *Sicily*, he was forced to fly from his Country, being accused of Capital Crimes, and there being a Faction resolved to condemn him though it should appear he was Innocent. But when

when he was prevailed on to serve his Country once more as their General, he first defeated the *Spartans* at Sea near *Abydos*, and then at *Cyzicum*, and took *Byzantium*, and then again defeated them at *Andros*. Yet when he returned to *Athens*, he met with the same ill Usage that he had felt before ; upon which he left them to their new Generals, who were totally overthrown ; and *Athens* itself was forced to submit to a *Spartan* Garrison, having no longer a good General to protect them.

But the most remarkable Instance of the basest and most barbarous Ingratitude in the *Grecian*, or perhaps in any History but our own, is that of *Phocion*. He was a Man so much esteemed by the *Athenians*, as to be chosen Five and Forty times their General. He was successful in almost all his Enterprizes, and particularly at *Eretria*, where he routed the Army of King *Philip*, and by that means stopt the Design that Prince had of making himself the sole Monarch of all *Greece* ; which he afterwards did compass upon the *Athenians* turning out *Phocion*, and employing a new General. I shall not mention his brave Actions in the Service of *Antipater* his King ; but shall only tell you, that *Phocion's* Virtue, as it is no wonder it did,

procured him many Enemys. They were resolved to remove him, especially knowing that *Athens* could never be in Slavery while he was alive. Upon this they accused him of Treason; and *Agnomides* falsely swore, That *Phocion* had a Design to make himself Prince, and remove the King *Cassander*. The Judges who were named for his Tryal condemned him without even so much as hearing his Defence. And he was immediately carry'd to the Place of Execution, for he was so old as not to be able to walk. It was a very remarkable

Plutarch vita Phocion. Answer of his to a Man that cry'd out, *Oh, what unworthy Treatment does*

Phocion meet with ! It is no more than I expected, since this has been the Fate of most worthy Patriots in Athens

The last Example that I shall mention in-Greece is that of *Aratus*, who had in several Engagements raised *Antigonus's* Glory, and afterwards served *Philip* himself in his War against the *Ætolians*, with great success. *Philip* at first used him as he well deserved, listening in all things to the Counsel of this Wise Man; and during all that time his Affairs suc-

succeeded beyond even his own Wishes. But as all Favourites are envy'd and calumniated, so *Aratus* was continually abused by *Philip's* Courtiers, who, at last, by their false Storys made the King jealous of him, so as to consent to poyson him who had preserved him in his Throne : And accordingly *Taurion* poysoned him by that Prince's Order : Who soon found the loss of so good a Counsellor, and so great a General was no small one. And this made that King's Affairs soon after run to Ruin, and he himself became a Slave to *Rome*.

And now I leave *Greece*, and must turn to the *Roman* History, which is not less fruitful in Examples of this Nature. For 'tis very observable of the *Romans*, that there scarce ever was a General that in an eminent manner either preserved them from any Danger, or subdued their Foes and enlarged their Dominions, but they in as eminent a manner repaid him with Scorn and ill Usage ; and forgot his Services, when they no longer needed them.

The First Founder of their City, the Great *Romulus*, was himself a very notable Instance of this. This Prince, though born to the Crown of *Alba*, yet chose to

go and build a new Town, which he would call by his own Name. And finding a little Village where the Shepherds used to meet, situated conveniently for the Empire of the World, he stopt there; and having drawn together a Number of Vagabonds, built *Rome*. He founded the Glory of his new Town by subduing the *Ceninnenses*, an antient People in *Italy*, and by incorporating the *Sabines* into the City. And when by this Addition the Power of *Rome* was much encreased, he attack'd *Fidenæ*, and by Force took the Town, whose Spoils served to enrich his Soldiers. By degrees he so fortified and increased *Rome*, both in Riches and People, as to make them a Match even for *Veiæ*, which was the antientest and indeed the most powerful State in all *Italy*. Nor did he only make this new City great by his Conquests, but also by his Laws and Policy. For he formed them into several distinct Bodys, and erected a Senate, which was to direct all the Affairs of the State, and to be a Protector of the Libertys of the People, against any Encroachments of their Prince, as well as a Council to the Prince, what Wars he ought to engage in, and where to make Peace. To sum up all in a few Words; he did every thing by
which

which he might make a great and lasting Commonwealth. Yet after all this Merit, after all these Services to his Country, after all the Toils and Dangers he had underwent to raise this City, and to establish it; after all the Victorys he obtain'd to preserve its Safety, and enlarge its Glory: After all these great Actions, that very Senate, which he himself had created for the Preservation of this new Nation, was the Author of his Death. For when he was, as his Services might well entitle him to it, speaking with some sort of Authority against what was the Opinion of the Majority of the Senators, he was stabb'd by them; though they very soon grew much ashamed of this Action, and deny'd it to the People, pretending that some God had taken him up from amongst them. But a very good Historian affirms, that *The Senate, in their Val.Max.c.3. Assembly, slew the Parent of their City, and thought it no manner of Crime to take away the Life of a Man, who had given an immortal Life to the Roman Empire.* And you will see that this City which began with such infamous Ingratitude to their Founder, with their increase of Power, did not increase in Gratitude to their Deliverers.

I shall omit the Story of *Martius Coriolanus*, who was sentenced to
Plutarch Death, though he ended the
Vita Martii. *Volscian-War*, by taking their
 Capital Town *Corioli*, and
 made the *Antiates* yield to the *Roman*
 Power.

But *Camillus's* History is too remarkable
 an Example of Ingratitude not to deserve
 to be set forth in a full and true Light.
 This Great General had by his wise Con-
 duct taken the Rival of *Rome*, I mean the
 Town of *Veii*, in a shorter Time than any
 other of the Officers thought it was even
 possible. He had also subdued the Rebel-
 lious *Falisci*, and made them again submit
 to the Power of *Rome*. And yet this Great
 Man being accused of having diverted to
 his own Use part of the Spoils taken in the
Tuscan-War, which belonged to the Sol-
 diers, was forced to fly from the Malice of
 his Enemy, and the Fury of the Mob,
 who were incensed against him by the
 means of the Priests. His chiefest Enemy
 was *Apuleius*, a famous Trickster, who
 was grown very Popular, but noted by
 all for his great Knavery and Falshood.
 But to give it you in *Valerius*
Val. Max. *Maximus's* own Words. *Fu-*
l. 5. c. 3. *rius Camillus, who was the*
surest

surest and happiest Protector as well as In-
creaser of the Power of Rome, whose Safe-
ty he had establish'd, and whose Happiness
he had increased; being accused, by L.
Apuleius the Tribune of the People, of ha-
ving diverted to his own Use the Brass
Gates of a Temple, and other Verentine-
Spoils; by hard, and, as I may say, Iron
Sentences, was doom'd to Banishment. And
a little after it follows: It was reported
by his Enemy's, and particularly Apuleius,
that Ten or Fifteen Thousand Pounds were
owing by him to the Treasury, a Sum un-
worthy to deprive Rome of such a General.
 But he was no sooner gone, they had
 scarce wanted him a Month, e're Rome
 felt in a signal manner, what the Loss of
 such a General was, and repented their
 Folly when 'twas too late. For the
 Gauls having a Quarrel with the Citizens
 of *Ardea*, upon the Romans assisting them,
 turned their Arms directly to Rome it self;
 and after having overthrown all their new
 Generals with ease, entered the City of Rome
 without any opposition, and there practised
 unheard-of Barbaritys. The Capital re-
 sisted long, and oft repelled the Attacks of
 their Enemy's with great success. But at
 last all their Provision being exhausted,
 they were even upon the Point of surren-
 dring.

dring themselves into the Hands of their merciless Enemys, when *Camillus*, forgetting all his Wrongs, came with an Army to their Relief, and dispersed the *Gauls*, driving them not only out of *Rome*, but out of all *Italy* too. Yet this could not alter the Temper of the *Romans*; who were no sooner free from their Enemys, but they began to murmur against their Deliverer, forced him to quit his Dictatorship, and threatened to fine him Fifty Thousand Drachms of Silver, nay seemed inclined enough to banish him a second time; and had done it, perhaps, unless a second Invasion of the *Gauls*, which he overcame afterwards, had made him necessary to them.

The next I shall mention is *Scipio*. *Hannibal* had first driven the *Romans* out of all *Spain*, so that scarce any *Roman* remained in that Nation, which before had been full of their Troops; he had after this past over into *Italy*, where in five several Battles he had overcome the *Roman* Generals, and made a vast havock among their, till then, victorious Troops. He was not far from laying Siege to *Rome* itself. In this Condition was this State, like to lose that Empire of the World, of which they had once so fair a View, when
Scipio

Scipio was sent to *Spain*, where he managed all with so much Prudence and with so great Success, that in a very short time for so great a Work, I mean in two Years, *Spain* was almost all in the *Roman* Power. From thence this Great General went over to *Africa*, and attack'd *Carthage* it self, after having overcome several of their Generals. The Danger of his own Country soon forced *Hannibal* to return to *Africk*, where he was overthrown by *Scipio*, and *Carthage* by that means forced to comply with what Terms the *Romans* thought fit to impose on them. After this, his Nephew being sent against *Antiochus*, who had harboured *Hannibal*, he went as his Nephew's Treasurer ; and by his Counsel directed the young *Scipio* so as to rout the whole Army of *Antiochus* so totally, that that Prince was soon forced to sue for Peace from *Rome* in the submissiveest manner. After these great Actions ; after having saved his Country from a certain Ruin that threatened them from *Carthage* ; and after having deliver'd them from so powerful an Enemy as *Antiochus* ; He was repaid as *Camillus* had been, with Scorn and ill Usage. For in-

Aul. Gellius,
Noct. Attic.
l. 4. c. 17.

stead of Thanks, when he returned loaded with the Spoils of his Enemys, the People demanded an Account of the Money, and other Spoils he had taken in *Syria*. But he, though he had the Account in his Hand, yet resolving not to bear such Usage, said to the People, *Behold the Account of all the Mony and*

Aul. Gell. *ibid.* *Spoil which I designed to have given into the Treasury ; but now I am resolved not to affront my self so much ; and with that tore the Book in pieces before their Faces, taking it very ill, that he who had saved Rome, should be called to an Account for a few Spoils. This more incensed the People, and he had felt the Effects of their Rage, unless he had put them in mind, that that was the Day in which he routed the Force of Carthage. He afterwards retired from Rome, to avoid the Persecutions of his Enemys ; and upon his Death, charged his Friends, That his Bones should lie in any Place rather than in that ungrateful City Rome : That City which could call a General to give an Account of a trifling Sum of Money, who had done no less for them than protecting them from Ruine, and made their Name Glorious*

ous through all the World. I shall no longer insist on this Example, but turn to another as notorious Instance of Ingratitude, which was at the same time.

I mean that of the Great *Hannibal*, who was not far from bringing *Rome* under the Power of *Carthage*, *Rome* that was forced to be upon the Defensive with him, though they used before to act upon the Offensive with all their Enemys. His Arms were crowned with the greatest Success imaginable; he had driven the *Romans* out of *Spain*, and had in five Battles routed their Forces, and was just upon the Point of laying Siege to *Rome* itself, when all on the sudden his Career was stopt; for all his old Friends at home were turned out of their Employments, and Men were put into the Management of Affairs that were entirely his Enemys. At the Head of them was *Hanno*, one who held a secret Correspondence with *Rome*, and was the chief Supporter of that Set of Men in *Carthage* who cry'd out for a Peace of what nature soever it were. This Man, who had now the Management of the Treasury in his Hands, soon hindered the Progress of *Hannibal's*

Arms, by leaving him sometimes destitute even of Necessarys ; and by drawing off his best Troops from *Italy* to embark them in some other useless Expedition into *Spain* or *Africa*. At last this Villain's Treachery was attended with such good Success, as to ruin and destroy *Hannibal's* best Bodys, and force him at length to be recalled to defend *Carthage* it self. And when his unprovided and weary'd Soldiers were obliged to engage with the fresh *Romans*, upon his being overcome by *Scipio*, the State of *Carthage* were resolved to deliver him up to the *Roman* General, in order to procure themselves better Terms ; had he not prevented their base Designs, by flying to *Antiochus* the Emperor of *Syria* ; who received him with all the Marks of Friendship and Esteem that so Great a General deserved. I could not omit this Instance of Ingratitude, though 'twas not in the *Roman* State, because this General makes so considerable a Figure in History. But to return to *Rome* it self.

Scipio Africanus the Second, met not with better Usage than the First, though he had as well deserved the highest Honours from *Rome*. For when *Numantia* had

had proved a Match for *Rome*, and often defeated their Proconsular Armys ; when all their Efforts had proved in vain to reduce them, and they had baffled all Attempts upon their Town, *Scipio* at length came and blocked them up, reducing them to that horrid Resolution, of burning all they had, and then dying themselves amidst their slaughter'd Enemy. After this, when *Carthage* began to break their League with *Rome*, he besieged them with such Success, and put them to such Streights, that they were forced to consent to remove their Town, and live farther from the Sea, and by that means were never more a formidable Power to the *Romans*. Yet this Great Man, being murder'd in his own House by some Enemy of *Rome*, his Death was unpunish'd, and there was not so much as a Search made after that Villain who had deprived them of so great a General.

The next Instance of Ingratitude that I shall mention, is in the History of *Germanicus*. Upon the *Tacitus*. Death of *Augustus*, the whole Army in *Germany* and *Gaul* declared for him, and would have made him their Em-

Emperor. But he refused it with great Anger ; and with the utmost Care and Diligence quieted the Mutiny against his Uncle *Tiberius Cesar*, which was grown to a very formidable Height. And when the Army was appeased, he led them on into the farther part of *Germany*, in order to revenge the Misfortune of *Varus* ; which he did very amply, by first ravaging all the Country of the *Marfi*, and then by destroying the whole Army of *Arminius*, with no great Loss of his own Men. These were Actions that might have secured the Heart of any other Prince than *Tiberius* ; who was himself sensible how much he owed to *Germanicus*. But this Emperor being wholly in the Hands of *Sejanus*, that wicked Favourite, by filling his Head with vain Apprehensions of his Nephew, and by telling him that he design'd no less than to remove him, and place himself in his room, possess'd that Prince, who was of a Temper naturally Jealous, with this Notion, That he never could be safe while *Germanicus* lived. This made the Emperor remove him from *Germany*, where he was entirely beloved by the Army, into *Syria* ; where he was not known to the Legions.

And

And soon after this vile Prince hired *Piso* to poison him in that Country; which was accordingly done: And thus were his Labours and Victorys rewarded; this was the Return made to him for saving the *Roman* Emperor and Empire; the one from his Rebel Subjects, the other from the revolting *Germans*. But *Tiberius* lived to repent his Folly; and first took care that *Piso* should be sentenced to Death, which he prevented, by murdering himself. And then seeing that *Sejanus* had stirred his Anger against his Nephew, only that he might by that means make room for himself to the Imperial Throne; he punish'd that notorious Villain by the Death that he had so well deserved by his Life. And soon after the Emperor died with Horror at this and his other barbarous Actions.

The next Person I shall trouble you with, is the Great *Ælius*. This General lived in the Reign of *Valens* and *Valentinian*. To omit his other Successes and Services, he once saved *Rome* from Fire and Plunder, when an Innundation of *Vandals* and *Huns*, under the Conduct of *Attila*, were upon the point of sacking it. And this
Man's

Man's base Treatment should in some measure affect us of this Nation, since he twice saved us from being a Prey to our barbarous Neighbours the *Picts*, who had broke in and ravaged all the Northern Parts of *Britain*. *Ælius*, in short, after all his considerable Deserts, and Obligations on the Emperors, was no better used than other worthy Men at *Rome* had been : For upon some false Surmises that he aspired at the Empire, *Valentinian* ordered him to be poisoned. But his Death was soon lamented by both his Masters. *Valens* being after that taken Prisoner by the Kings of *Persia*, and forced to serve as a Footstool for that Monarch to mount his Horse by ; And *Valentinian* soon after being compelled to make a very ignominious Peace with *Attila*, and to quit a great Part of his own Dominions, to procure that Safety to himself which, had *Ælius* lived, his Arms alone could have effected. I begin now to be tired with so many Instances of Ingratitude ; and therefore, lest you should be so too, I shall add but one more,

I mean that of the Renowned *Belisarius*. He had the fortune to live in the Reign of an Emperor who was no less famous for his excellent Laws, than for his having built many Churches, and among the rest the great Metropolitan Church of *Santa Sophia* at *Constantinople*. He was a Prince that at the Beginning of his Reign, in almost all his Actions, testified a very particular Wisdom and Goodness; and therefore it was so much the more surprizing to see him change on the sudden, and treat *Belisarius* in so base and so unjust a manner as he did. That Man had shewn himself in all his Conduct so Wise and so Worthy a General, as scarce ever any Prince or State had been blest'd with. He had won more Victorys, and subdued more Nations, than ever any General before had; and had been scarce ever unsuccessful in any of his Attempts. Upon the Revolt of *Sicily* from the Emperor *Justinian*, he went over, and in a very short time reduced that whole Island to a due Obedience, punishing the Traytors as they deserved. After that, when an Inroad of *Persians* had alarmed even *Constantinople* it self, and threatened the

Emperor in his Palace with Destruction, he led on his Troops against their Leader *Nabades*, whom he overthrew ; and after having totally dispersed the Enemys Army, took several Frontiers Towns of *Persia*. And after this, when their King the famed *Cosroes* made a second Invasion, he overcame him in two Battles, and forced him to return home loaded with Infamy and Shame.

He had more than once restrained the Incurfions of the *Vandals*, and prevented those barbarous Nations from ravaging *Italy* ; and by his Successes against them, had made his very Name formidable to their greatest Generals. He had by this means made all the Nations round about disposed to sue for Peace, when all on the sudden this Gallant Man was discarded, and *Martin* was put in his room.

The Reason given for this Change was, Because, as it was pretended, *Belisarius* aimed at no less than removing *Justinian*, to make room for himself to the Imperial Dignity ; who, as all the World believed, had nothing farther from his Thoughts than any such ambitious Fancys ;
and

and whose only Aim and Design was to serve his Prince and Country with Applause.

He had, by the Spoils of his Enemys, by the Gifts of his Emperor, and by his own great, though decent, Frugality, acquired a very great measure of Wealth; on which the Emperor cast an evil Eye, resolving e're it were long to have it by some means or other. And finding out a proper Opportunity, he sent some of his Slaves to seize on a great Part of it, and cast *Belisarius* himself into a deep Dungeon, where he remained till the Soldiers mutinying against their New General and their Emperor, opened the Prison, and let him out. But he had no sooner got his Liberty, than he employed it in preserving his ungrateful Master, who was in very great Danger of losing at once both his Crown and Life. And he succeeded so well in his Endeavours, as to settle him again in his Throne, and quiet his Rebel Subjects.

I need not mention his Enterprizes against the *Parthians*, and other Enemys of his Country, since it will be no won-

der they should be forgot, if so great an Obligation as that which I mentioned last could be neglected.

In short, the Reward that he met with for all that he had done, was, to be deprived not only of his Wealth, but his Sight too ; and that meerly upon some Courtiers whispering to *Justinian*, that he designed to take away his Life. The Man that was the chief Instrument of his Ruin, was *Theodosius*, who had been raised from an unregarded and unknown Citizen to very eminent Posts by this very *Belisarius*, whom he so ill requited.

It was, no doubt, a very moving Spectacle to see that Man, before whom so many Princes had knelt for Mercy, before whom so many Generals had been forced to fly, led a Blind Beggar, unregarded and despised, through the Streets of *Constantinople*, where he had once been so honoured, so followed, and so much admired.

But *Justinian* soon repented his foolish as well as base Ingratitude to such a General ; For his Troops that till then were
accus-

accustomed to pursue their Enemys, began now to fly before them; and the Emperor was forced to buy an ignominious Peace of *Cosroes* King of *Persia*. As for his new General, he, though a Man of Honour and Courage, was yet so ignorant and such a Novice in War, that the Soldiers, who were used to follow so discreet and wise a Leader as *Belisarius*, refused to obey his Orders.

This was the Treatment that the Greatest General of that Age met with; Thus were his great Victorys rewarded; and he who had so often exposed his Life for his Prince, was thus basely used by him upon Surmises and false Suggestions.

I think I can't conclude his Character better than in Mr. *Collier's* Words in his Essay on Envy, where he tells you the true Cause of his Misfortune. "Has not
 " many a Brave Man, *says he*, been ruined
 " by being overcharged with Merit?
 " What banish'd *Themistocles*, and sent
 " *Belisarius* a begging, but doing too much
 " for their Country?

I have

I have not entertained you with any Instances of Private Ingratitude from one Man to another, unless as it was a Circumstance of some Publick one; because that were an endless Work, since, as a famous *English* Poet tells us,

Ingratitude's the Growth of ev'ry Clime.

But I have summed up all the Instances of the most flagrant Ingratitude that I could meet with in the *Grecian* and *Roman* History; And now I beg leave to insert a few of my own Reflections.

Valerius Maximus, at the end of his Chapter of Ingratitude, when he reckons up all the Instances of it in *Greece*, begins thus: *Marathon shines with Persian Trophys, Salamis and Artimesium appear as the Shipwrecks of Xerxes, &c.* and concludes, *Harum rerum auctores ubi vixerint, ubi jacent? responde, i. e.* And what's become of the Men that did these Noble Actions? And might it not be said with great Justice, "That *Blenheim* shines in "Story? How Glorious were the Victo-
"rys of *Ramillies, Oudenards, &c.* How
"Famous

“ Famous were the Sieges of *Lisle*, *Tour-*
 “ *nay*, *Bouchain*, &c. How Miraculous
 “ was the Reduction of that overgrown
 “ Power of *France* ; And how Immortal
 “ must those Actions be, that upheld the
 “ tottering State of the whole *Empire*,
 “ saved the *Dutch*, and preserved the Li-
 “ bertys of all *Europe* ?” *Harum rerum*
auctor ubi vixerit, ubi jacet ? responde.
 And what is now become of the Man
 that has done all this for us ? Wou’d
 any Man believe that this very Man was
 now deprived of all his Employments,
 accused of cheating his Nation, called its
 Enemy, and pelted by every Scribbler, who
 instead of being punish’d for it, is en-
 courag’d ?

In *Rome* or in *Greece*, when a Slave
 was once set at Liberty by his Master, if
 he afterwards proved ungrateful to his
 Deliverer, he was immediately sentenced
 to return to his Slavery. And sure he
 who preserves a whole Country, nay, a
 Great Part of Mankind, from being Slaves,
 should not be basely treated ; or those
 who use him so, deserve to be made the
 Slaves that he has saved them from being.
 It’s a *French* Proverb, *Quand le Danger*
est

est passé, le Saint est oublié ; i. e. That when the Danger's over, the Saint is forgot. But the D. of M.'s Case is much worse, *St. Anthony* is whipt after the Storm is over.

It will scarce be credited in future Ages, that this Nation could be so base, as to use the Vanquisher of *France*, and the Preserver of *Europe*, in the manner the Duke of M. has been entertained. It is indeed no Novelty to see a well-deserving General very ill repaid : But this is an Instance no History can produce a Parallel to. How far short do all those which I have given you here, come of our present Case ? What Hero do we find that has done so much for his Country, as our Great General has ? Where can we find a Series of such Deliverys, and such un-hoped-for Successes, as we owe to him ? Has the World yet ever known so Great a Power in the Hand of one Man, as has been in that of the *French King* ? And did ever any Prince bid so fair for an Universal Monarchy ? Have they ever heard of such vast Armys as appeared in the Plains of *Ramillies*, where the Victory has been gained with so small a Loss on the

the Victor's Side? If then we have a Horror, as any honest Man must have, at the Base Ingratitude of other Nations to their less deserving Generals; what Figure do we think we shall make in History, that have thus recompensed our Great Deliverer? Shall we not be scorned for this by our Neighbours, avoided by our Allys, and despised by our Enemy's, and at the same time reproached by our own Consciences, which will tell us, that these Services deserved a much better Return? I am very well assured, that had he lost as many Battles as he has won; had he suffered as many Towns as he has taken from the *French*, to be taken by them from us, the Cry against him could not have been greater than it is now. Oh Gratitude! whether art thou fled? Shall we see that Man, to whom, next under God, we owe all that we now Enjoy; our Libertys, Propertys, nay and our Religion too; Shall we see him used like a Traytor, by Men that deserve Pillorys and Gibbets themselves; Shall we see these Villains so far from being punish'd according to their Deserts, that they are every where encouraged? Is it not very amazing that so great a Body of the

E
Clergy

Clergy should be against a Man, whose Successes alone have prevented our having a Popish Prince upon the Throne, who doubtless would have introduced his own Religion? Can we see this and not imagine that those who hate the D. of M. are the Friends of *France* and Popery, or else the most shamefully deluded that ever poor Mortals were?

Yet I would fain hope that his Victories are not his Crimes, and that they have not raised him the Anger of any now in Power. I hope he is not discarded that our Affairs may succeed ill, and we may be made a Prey to *France*. No, we have no Grounds for such Suspicions of this M-----y; and ought to conclude, that he was turned out because the Posture of Affairs did require some other General.

However, were his Merits ever so inconsiderable, yet so much Justice is owing to every Man, that if there be evil Reports spread of him, they should be such as are strictly true. And yet what staring, nay and contradictory Calumnys are every day heaped upon this Great Man?
Are

Are not we told one day, that he aims at a Crown ; and another day, that he is fordidly Covetous ? At one time, that he has been striving to make himself acceptable to the Soldiers, that they may espouse his Quarrel ; and at another time, that he has even stole the Bread out of their Mouths ? With many other Slanders of the same nature.

But as Sir *Francis Bacon*, in his Essay on Envy, says, *The Envy and Hatred to the Minister is ever great, when the cause of it is small.*

But I may perhaps be asked, Who is it that thus abuse the D. of *M.* ? Is it some hireling Scribble, or some disbanded Officer ? For my part, I believe that it is some *Jacobite* Sett of Men, that hate him for his Vertues, as he does them for their Vices ; who put on a Shew of Zeal for the Nation and our Present Constitution, and yet are Undermining it all the time. The Character of his greatest Enemy I believe is much the same with that of the famous *Ulysses* in *Homer*.

Εἰμ ὁδυσεὺς Λαερτιάδης ὅς πασι δολοῖσιν
 Ἀνθρώποισι μέλω, καὶ με κλεῖν βραχὺν ἔχει.

In English :

*I am the Trickster that excel Mankind
 In every sort of Wile, or Sham, or Blind ;
 That I deceive, the Gods themselves well
 know,
 Whose Sacred Worship's only put for show,
 To serve my Interest, be it high or low.*

I shall add no more than that I hope to see the Time when this discarded, this injured General, shall meet with all the Honour, Respect and Esteem, that he has ever so well deserved ; and when his Enemys shall, as they very well merit it, become the Scorn, Contempt, and Hatred of every *Englishman*, and receive the Punishment due to their Offences from a Just Legislature.

I have now in every thing complied with your Desires, as far my own Abilitys would permit me. I shall only desire
 you

you to pardon and overlook all the Faults
that my haste to obey you has made me
commit ; and to rest assured, that I shall,
upon all Occasions, be willing to testify,
that I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's sincere Friend,

and grateful humble Servant.

F I N I S.

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